

Fossil Notes

- **Fossil:** preserved _____ or _____ of living things
- Fossil formation:
 - Living organism (animal or plant) _____
 - _____ buried in _____
 - Sediment is _____ and _____ into sedimentary rock
 - _____ and _____ eventually expose fossil at the surface
- Types of fossils:
 - **Mold:** _____ area in sediment in the shape of an organism (*or part of*)
 - **Cast:** a _____ of the shape of an organism
 - **Petrified fossil:** minerals _____ organisms tissue, *organism is petrified – turned to* _____
 - **Carbon film:** a thin _____ of carbon in the shape of the organism
 - **Trace fossil:** evidence of the _____ of organisms, like preserved _____
 - **Preserved remains:** _____ remains preserved relatively _____
- Scientists who study fossils are called _____
- **Fossil record:** all of the information that scientists have gathered about _____ life
- Fossil record is evidence of past _____ – *example: remains of _____ organisms have been found in areas now _____*
- Fossil record is evidence of how organisms _____ over time – how they _____
- Fossils occur in a particular _____ – older rocks contain fossils of _____ organisms, younger rocks contain fossils of more _____ organisms
- **Relative age:** the age of a rock _____ to the ages of other rocks (which rocks are _____)
- **Geologic Record:** the _____ of an area as shown by rock _____
- **Law of Superposition:** in horizontal _____ rock layers, the oldest layer is at the _____, each higher layer is _____ than the layers below it.
- **Extrusion:** igneous rock that hardens on the _____ (layers of basalt or ash) – _____ than rocks below it
- **Intrusion:** igneous rock that hardens _____ the surface (*sills, dikes, batholiths*) – _____ than rocks it cuts through
- **Faults:** _____ in the Earth's crust, always _____ than the rocks the fault breaks!
- **Unconformity:** a _____ in the geologic record caused by _____
- **Index fossil:** a _____ distributed fossil organism that existed only _____

